style is long and slender, somewhat longer at the base than at the apex where there is a long hair. There is also one arising from its upper and lower borders.

Modified Segments: The eighth sternite is prolonged upwards into a slender process on the ventral edge of which are a number of hairs, giving the appearance of a comb. At the tip there is a hook-like spine. The claspers are broad, the manubrium extending forward as a slender well curved process. The process of the claspers is wide and well rounded at the top, with a row of bristles along its upper and ventral margin, the four upper ones being the largest. Besides this, on its lateral surface, are about six smaller bristles. The finger is leaf-shaped, convex on its posterior margin, its anterior margin being straight, narrower at the tip than at the base with a small pedicle.

Length of female ..... 2.14 mm.
Length of male ..... 2.08 "
Color .....pale brown

Explanation of Plate.

Fig. 1.—Claspers of male.
Fig. 2.—Head of female.
Fig. 3.—Inner surface hind coxa.
Fig. 4.—Genitalia of female.
Fig. 5.—(a) Last tarsal article hind leg.
(b) Last tarsal article mid leg.
(c) Last tarsal article fore leg.

A New Thomisid.

By K. R. Coolidge.

Misumessus munieri sp. n.

Cephalothorax a trifle longer than broad, anteriorly more than half as broad as in the middle, between second and third pair of legs, just as long as tibia or metatarsus I. longer than metatarsus II.; above not very highly arched, in the middle almost the highest, from there to the front only a little inclined, in the back declining obliquely.

Color, grassy-green, eye-space of caput much lighter and palish; median fosse, corselet grooves and cephalic suture darker. A series of three black points in the line of the P. S. E., and also two others, more minute, on median line of caput.

Rear row of eyes but little procurved, almost aligned; fore row strongly recurved. P. M. E. about equal in size to A. M. E., but smaller than P. S. E. or A. S. E., which are also about equal; M. E. of both rows farther apart than S. E.; ocular tubercles strong.

Abdomen subcordate, broadest in the middle, rather pointed before, somewhat depressed; longer than broad.

Ground color rather dirty creamish brown; a narrow, uneven dorsal brownish line border, producing a striking heart-shaped appearance; a number of small median brownish points interior to this. Venter paler, sternum light bluish green, flat subcordate.

Legs and mandibles green, tibia and metatarsus somewhat lighter. All legs moderately slender, armed with numerous long but weak spines; tibia I. with eight spines, metatarsus I. with ten, arranged in series of two each; tibia II. with six spines below, also in pairs. Length, 10 mm.

Habitat.—Muir Woods, Marin County, California.

Described from a single specimen, a female, collected by Mr. L. E. Munier of San Francisco, to whom I take pleasure in dedicating this dainty species.

It may prove to be *M. pictilis* Banks, but I am satisfied from a comparison with specimens of that species from the type locality (Palo Alto, Santa Clara County), that it is sufficiently distinct. By the structure of the epigynum it also comes close to *Misumena importuna* Keyserling, described from San Mateo County.

Thanatus coloradensis Keyserling.

This species is evidently well distributed throughout California, particularly in the southern parts. It was originally described from Colorado. It might be called the "hedge spider" in the San Joaquin Valley, as it is everywhere abundant there in such situations. I have taken it at Lindsay, in the station there, Porterville, Bakersfield and also have it from Coalinga (Fresno County). It not only lives on plants, but is also frequently found in the corners of porches, the web being not unlike that of *Pholcus phalangoides* Fuess. Banks (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol III, p. 352, 1904) records it from Claremont and Zebra (Madera County).

Advices to the States Department from Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, indicate that a real preventive of mosquitoes has been found. He says: "The director of fisheries at Diebrich, has, after experiments covering a period of fourteen years, found that the most reliable means against mosquitoes in stagnant waters is the growing of the various kinds of the semi-tropical plant arzola.

"The plant suffocated all the mosquito larvae below and prevented the living insects from depositing their eggs in the water."